

F-1-27

Buckingham House and Industrial School
Buckeystown
Private

*see National Register
Farm*

C. 1760/1898

The Buckingham House and Industrial School are two separate but related buildings.

Buckingham House, built in the mid eighteenth century, is a two and a half story ell shaped stuccoed stone residence with gable roof. The principle facade of the building is five bays wide.

The interior of the building has a central hall floor plan flanked by a single room on either side. The south room on the first level has much of its original fabric still intact including, recessed paneled windows eighteen inches deep, beaded chair railing, random width flooring and a very fine carved mantelpiece. The mantelpiece exhibits German designs in the form of eight pointed stars and herringbone trim.

The Buckingham Industrial School, built in 1898, is a large three story brick building with full basement laid in common bond which is thirteen bays wide and four bays deep.

The main block of the house is divided into three pedimented sections which extend in from of the main block of the building in the center, north and south ends. An eliptical window with stretcher arch and keystone are located in the center of each pediment.

Also located on the premises is a one story brick chapel, nineteenth century frame bank barn, frame Victorian caretaker's house and graveyard.

The Buckingham House has had the land grant name of Buckingham House since before 1759. After having had the original grant resurveyed in the 1760's, Ninian Tannenhill left to his son, William, at his death on August 21, 1767 in excess of three hundred acres of Buckingham House, as well as "my dwelling plantation."

It is not known when John Hosselback acquired the property, but in January, 1840 at his death, Hosselback willed "my plantation farm and tract of land lying on both sides of the Monocacy River that I presently reside on" to his grandson A. H. Cunningham, son of Benjamin Amos Cunningham.

In 1898, the Maryland Legislature chartered the Buckingham Industrial School for boys. According to Williams, History of Frederick County, the school "had its origin in the desire of its founders to provide an institution where poor boys whose surroundings were such as to preclude an opportunity for advancement in life, could have a home, receive an education and the opportunity to make of themselves intelligent and useful citizens.

Buckingham House and Industrial School (continued)

In 1858, the property was given by the Baker family to the Episcopal Diocese of Maryland and has since become the Clagget Diocesan Center, a conference center and retreat.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

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date entered

50

1. Name

historic The Buckingham House and Industrial School Complex

and/or common Claggett Center

2. Location

street & number Route 85; south of New Route 80 not for publication

city, town Buckeystown X vicinity of congressional district Sixth

state Maryland code 24 county Frederick code 021

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, The Right Reverend David Leighton

street & number 105 West Monument Street

city, town Baltimore vicinity of state Maryland 20201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse

street & number North Court Street

city, town Frederick state Maryland 21701

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
Historic Sites Inventory

has this property been determined eligible? yes X no

date 1980 federal X state county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

7. Description

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Condition _____ Check one _____ Check one _____
_____ excellent _____ deteriorated _____ unaltered X original site
_____ good _____ ruins X altered _____ moved date _____
_____ fair X unexposed
_____ Archeological DESCRIPTION SUMMARY, see Continuation Sheet #10

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Buckingham House and Industrial School are two separate but attached buildings which are set on a bald hill surrounded by farmland on the east side of Route 85, set back approximately one-half mile from the road, south of Buckeystown, Maryland. The Industrial School faces west toward the highway; the Buckingham House faces east toward the Monocacy River. The school, perched on a bluff overlooking the Monocacy River Valley is one of the largest buildings outside of the City of Frederick in Frederick County and dominates the surrounding rural pastoral landscape. The immediate area surrounding the school complex is sheltered by large maple and oak trees. A portion of the property proposed for nomination to the National Register as the Buckingham Geological Survey in June 1978 and September 1979 as part of a systematic survey of the Monocacy River Valley. As a result of these surveys eight archeological sites on the property were identified. These sites are described in detail below.

Buckingham House, built in the mid-18th century, is a 2½ story ell shaped stuccoed stone residence with gable roof. The principal facade of the building is five bays wide. The main entrance, twin four panel doors with four light transom, is located in the third bay. The first two bays on the first level are occupied by 9/9 windows. The third and fourth bays are occupied by large ten pane floor to ceiling windows which were probably installed late in the 19th century. A frame columned porch with decorative turned columns, scrolled brackets and dentiled cornice extends across the front of the building on the first level. Occupying all bays on the second level are 9/9 windows which have been covered with storm windows.

An ell shaped addition which is three bays wide and one room deep extends to the north rear of the main block of the house. Occupying each bay of the addition on both levels are 9/9 windows covered by storm windows. A frame two story open porch was once located along the south side of the addition, but was enclosed when the building became a convention center for the Episcopal Church.

The entire house is built on a random stone foundation. The slate gable roof is connected to the house by an architraved boxed cornice with return.

The interior of the house has a central hall floor plan flanked by a single room on either side. The south room on the first level has much of its original fabric still intact including recessed paneled windows eighteen inches deep, beaded chair railing, random width flooring and a very fine carved mantelpiece. The mantelpiece exhibits German designs in the form of eight pointed stars and herringbone trim.

The north room on the first level of the Buckingham House is identical to the south room with shouldered architrave molding over each window and door opening in the room. The two windows on the east wall of the room are jib windows which open to the porch. An original six panel door leads to the original rear ell addition on the west wall of the room.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1

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Page 1

(DESCRIPTION, continued)

The main entrance hall has been altered by the addition of a bathroom in the northwest corner and late 19th century changes to the open well staircase including a turned newel post and turned balusters. A bathroom has replaced the central hall on the second floor. Flanking rooms are identical to those on the first level with simple carved mantelpieces and shouldered architrave molding.

Originally the Buckingham House extended one room deep in an ell shape as evidenced by the original molding which remains intact on the second level in the area now called the Farmhouse Dorm. The room on the first level was probably changed in the late 19th century when the school was added and is paneled with beaded wainscoting.

A two story open porch once extended to the south side of the addition, but has been enclosed.

The Buckingham Industrial School, built in 1898, is a large three story brick building with full basement laid in common bond which is thirteen bays wide and four bays deep.

The main block of the house is divided into three pedimented sections which extend in front of the main block of the building in the center, north and south ends. An elliptical window with stretcher arch and keystone are located in the center of each pediment.

Stretcher arches are located over each window on the north half of the building. Triple header arches are located over each window in the south half of the building. Stretcher arches with keystones are located over each window in the center section.

A brick belt course extends across the entire front of the building just below the windows on the third level.

A large frame bell-shaped cupola with Palladian windows, columns and dentiled cornice straddles the gable in the center of the roof. The Buckingham House is connected to the industrial school building in the center rear.

The main entrance, replaced two five panel doors with decorative transoms is located in the seventh bay. Double hung 2/2 windows are located in each level. A three bay wide brick entrance porch extends on the west side of the building in front of the main entrance.

The entire structure is built on a high coursed random stone foundation. The slate roof with decorative snow stops is connected to the building by a boxed cornice with dentiled frieze.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

One large brick chimney extends just south of the center of the building

The interior main school building, now used as a retreat center, has changed little since the building housed the Buckingham Industrial School. Throughout the building is located a decorative tin ceiling which is one of the few evidences of decoration in the utilitarian school building.

The chapel area once located in the south room on the first level, has been altered by the removal of four stained glass windows which once embellished the altar on the south wall.

Directly across from the chapel area flanking the entrance hall is a large ell shaped area originally used for classrooms.

The plain plastered walls throughout much of the building have been covered with modern paneling. Circular molding and accompanying trim originally located around windows and doors has often been removed.

A large area in the southwest corner which was floored in tile was used by the school as an infirmary area with an adjacent room now being used as a utilitarian area once accommodating the nurses.

Most of the remaining areas have not changed in use from the original dormitory purpose.

The following list defines the standing structures on the property. The numbers are keyed to the attached sketch map.

1. North Cottage--built circa 1900.
One story frame building covered with asbestos shingles and asphalt gable roof. Banked two story addition made in 1978. Originally the building was used for classrooms and now serves as guest rooms.
2. Bathhouse--built circa 1895
Banked on e story stucco over cinder block buildings with stepped gable roof. Originally used as the steam laundry, this building now serves as a bathhouse to the nearby pool.
3. Outdoor Pavillion--built circa 1960.
Frame and screen structure built by Clagett Center.
4. Chapel--built circa 1910.
One story yellow brick building with gable roof and later bell tower addition in front center was originally used as the school gymnasium.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

5. East Cottage--built circa 1900
Two story frame house covered with asbestos siding and asphalt roof. Originally used as servant quarters, now a guest house. The building was remodeled in 1974.
6. Buckingham House and Main Building of Buckingham Industrial School.
7. Caretaker's House--built circa 1895
Two and a half story frame building built on a low rubble limestone foundation with asbestos covering. One story frame porch with bracketed dentiled frieze, arched 2/2 windows, front gable with original standing seam tin roof with original boxed cornice with small decorative diamond frieze. This building has always been used to house staff working on the school grounds.
8. Shalom Cottage--built circa 1910
One story frame building radically altered. Originally used as a smokehouse converted to guest quarters.
9. Apartment Building--built circa 1910.
One story frame building covered with asbestos. Originally used as smokehouse and generating plant now staff housing.
10. Later Caretaker House--built circa 1930.
Two story stuccoed bungalow.
11. Farm Complex
Includes frame bank barn, dairy barn, frame outbuilding, brick and tile silo.
12. Tenant House--built circa 1895.
Two and one-half story gable roofed aluminum siding over frame tenant house with one story frame outbuilding.
13. Barn--built 1880
Small frame barn used for hay storage.
14. Graveyard
The graveyard is enclosed by a brick fence, but no gravestones remain intact.
15. Irrigation Area--circa 1900.
Irrigation pipes in the lower acreage of the farm were installed by the school circa 1900. It is believed that the irrigation piping was used to water the asparagus crop which was sold by the school.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

The following archeological sites (numbers keyed to sketch map) are identified:

- D-18FR25--A Late Woodland village site, located on a river terrace near the onfluence of an intermittent stream and the Monocacy, about 15 meters above the river. The site was investigated by Calvin Swomley of Buckeystown, Md., in the 1960s, who excavated 28 pits in a semi-circular area measuring 80 meters in length and 50 meters in width. The artifacts recovered by Swomley are in his possession. The major Late Woodland component at the site is the Noland's Ferry Phase, indicated by the presence of limestone-tempered pottery with geometric patterns of incised lines, cord impressions or punctuates encircling the rim. Carbon-14 dates from other sites in the Monocacy valley would place the occupation of this site between A.D. 1350 and 1500 (Peck 1979).
- H-18FR239--Probably a small hunting site, indicated by the presence of a low density of quartz and rhyolite debitage (less than one artifact per four square meters). The size and time period of occupation of the site are unknown.
- G-18FR352--A site characterized by a low density scatter of lithic material in a 30 by 30 meter area. One Late Archaic (Vernon) point was found. The site is on a river terrace about 25 meters from an intermittent stream. The Late Archaic Vernon point dates from 3000-2000 B.C.
- A-18FR353--This site consists of a low density lithic scatter about 20 meters in diameter. It is on a river terrace/hillslope about 15 meters from an intermittent stream. The time period of occupation is unknown.
- B-18FR354--A small historic cemetery, probably 19th century, already noted in the nomination form.
- F-18FR355--This site has a low to moderate density of material in a 60 by 30 meter area (moderate density is one to five artifacts per four square meter). It is on the river terrace separated from FR 352 and FR 356 by a gully on either side. It is 50 meters from an intermittent stream. Material collected included a Selby Bay projectile point, representing the Middle Woodland period (A.D. 400-900).
- E-18FR356--A site of moderate lithic density in a 90 by 30 meter area, located on the river terrace. No diagnostics indicating time period of occupation were recovered.
- C-18FR357--An historic site. Stoneware, earthenware, glass and iron fragments were concentrated in a 60 by 30 meter area. The site is on a hilltop (ridge) not far from the cemetery (FR 354). The ceramics appear to date

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

from the early 19th century. No structure is indicated in this location in the 1873 Atlas of Frederick County (Lake). The site is insufficiently early to have potential for high archeological significance.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The 310 acres of land being nominated includes:

1. all buildings and structures associated with the Buckingham House and School including the irrigation pipes (#15) installed by the school boys in the lower fields of the property.
 2. all known archeological sites as surveyed on the property (see attached map indicating surveyed areas) and two areas outside the surveyed areas in the southeast and north part of the property which are very likely to yield further undisturbed sites below the plow zones.
- follows geographic and physical boundaries of the property and includes the present bounds of the farm-retreat center which neatly define the boundaries of the resource.

NOTE: The original entrance to the school was in Buckeystown and entered the school grounds from the north. This entrance and road no longer exists and the area has been substantially changed by a subdivision development and new Route 80. The present entrance has been used since the first part of the 20th century. The land parcel fronting on Route 85 has never been part of the school complex and bears no significance in defining this resource.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates late 18th & late 19th Builder/Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SIGNIFICANCE

The quality of the significance possessed by the Buckingham House and Industrial School Complex in the vicinity of Buckeystown, Maryland stems from three sources: archeology, architecture and education. The Buckingham House and Industrial School contributed significantly to the vocational education history and development of Frederick County and the State of Maryland from the 1870s to 1944 when it operated as the only vocational school for boys in Frederick County training students to apprentice in a trade or continue their education in a business school and thus making a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Frederick County and Maryland educational history. Buckingham House is architecturally significant as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a mid to late 18th century rural Frederick County residential structure with mixed English/German traditions displaying exceptionally fine original interior architectural detailing in the form of shouldered architrave closet, door, and window moldings, and an unusual mantelpiece decorated with herringbone pattern and star shaped motifs. The Buckingham House and Industrial School Complex is archeologically significant because it has yielded seven sites of several prehistoric occupations from as early as 4000 B.C. through 1900 and is likely to yield further undisturbed features below the plow zones. The late Woodland Village site (18FR25) is one of few such sites known in the Monocacy Valley.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

The land upon which the Buckingham House stands has had the land grant name of Buckingham House since before 1759, indicating that the stonehouse may be one of the earliest known dated structures in Frederick County. After having had the original grant resurveyed in the 1760s, Ninian Tannenhill left to his son, William, at his death in August 21, 1767 in excess of three hundred acres of Buckingham House, as well as "my dwelling plantation

Twenty years later William Tannenhill sold² to George Schnartzell the house and surrounding land for 1900 pounds sterling. George Schnartzell died in 1810, but the Buckingham House property is not listed in his real estate holdings. It is not known when John Hosselback acquired the property, but in January, 1840 at his death, Hosselback willed "my plantation farm and tract of land lying on both sides of the Monocacy River that I presently reside on" to his grandson, A.H. Cunningham, son of Benjamin Amos Cunningham.

In 1871 Cunningham died intestate and the land was purchased for \$20,000 from his heirs by Daniel Baker, a prominent entrepreneur of Buckeystown. Nothing is known about these early owners of the Buckingham House.

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(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

During the 19th century Daniel Baker and subsequently his eldest son, William Baker, became two of the most prominent entrepreneurs in Frederick County. Daniel Baker began as the president of the Buckey Tannery Business, Buckeystown, later developing The Standard Lime and Stone Company which his son, William, later ran. William Baker was also in part responsible for beginning the Buckeystown Packing Company and was the principal land developer of much of the residential community of Buckeystown.

The role of the Buckingham House as a private residence changed radically in 1871 when Daniel Baker (1811-1888) purchased the property and converted the stone mansion to the Buckingham Industrial School for Boys. The school expanded and was incorporated under the administration of Baker's sons, William, John, and Daniel in 1898. In the same year a large three story building was constructed to the rear of the main house in a serviceable and institutional form based on European industrial schools according to local tradition which Daniel Baker had seen during his European travels.

According to Williams' History of Frederick County the school "had its origin in the desire of its founders to provide an institution where poor boys whose surroundings were such as to preclude an opportunity for advancement in life, could have a home, receive an education and the opportunity to make of themselves intelligent and useful citizens."⁵

Fifty students between the ages of six and twelve lived and worked at the school which consisted of a dining area and kitchen on the basement level, classrooms and chapel on the first level, dormitory on the second level and infirmary on the third level. The boys operated the surrounding dairy farm and cultivated the profitable asparagus crop raised in the lower 30 acres of the school grounds which still contains the irrigation pipes installed by the students.

Except for some minor interior changes such as the addition of paneling in the school building and enclosure of the Buckingham House rear two story porch, relatively few changes have been made to any of the buildings. These alterations have not significantly changed the form and in most cases the use of the buildings and rooms associated with the school. (i.e. chapel is still a chapel, dormitory, kitchen, classrooms, used as same).

The school closed in 1944 because Maryland State regulations would have forced the Baker family operation to become a public orphanage. In 1950, the buildings and grounds were sold to the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland and now serves as a conference and retreat center.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #7.

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(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

The archeological sites identified on the Buckingham House property are representative of several prehistoric occupations from as early as 4000 B.C. through A.D. 1600. Taken together, this cluster of prehistoric sites represent varying uses of the same environmental setting during different time periods and because of this, could provide opportunity for studying site function and intrasite patterning through time. The historic sites, the cemetery and house site, most likely are related in some way to the Buckingham House and the exact nature of this relationship could be demonstrated through additional archival and archeological research.

¹Frederick County Probate Records, Liber A 1; Folio 295.

²Frederick County Land Records, Liber WR 8; Folio 229.

³Frederick County Probate Records, Liber GME 2; Folio 421.

⁴Frederick County Land Records, Liber CM 10; Folio 38.

⁵Williams, p. 518.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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William, T.J.C., History of Frederick County, Maryland, originally published by L.R. Titsworth and Co., 910, Regional Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 1967.

Lake, D.J., 1873, Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland. C.O. Titus and Co. Reprinted by Unigraphic, Inc. Evansville (1976).

Peck, Donald W., 1979. Archeological Resources Assessment of the Monocacy River Region, Frederick and Carroll Counties, Maryland: Phase I and II. Maryland Geological Survey, report in draft form.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The acreage comprising the Buckingham House and Industrial School complex includes a three hundred and ten acre parcel. The boundaries follow physical and geographical lines beginning at the west boundary of the property which runs northeast and southwest for approximately 4800 feet from the southern edge of New Route 80 running along the west side of a gravel driveway which extends approximately 3600 feet south of new Route 80, the western boundary of which is then defined by a hedgerow and fence and continues to a stand of trees at the edge of woodland. The border then follows this stand of trees which is also the legal southern boundary of the property in a southeasterly direction for 800 feet in a straight line to the west bank of the Monocacy River. The boundary then runs north and east along the west bank of the Monocacy River approximately 6000 feet to the northeast boundary of the property defined by a fence, hedgerow and old road which runs in a straight line northwest approximately 3900 feet to the south edge of new Route 80 following the road approximately 1200 feet to the point of beginning.

The property is parcel one of map 104 in the property maps of Frederick County; the legal description of which is located in Liber 489, Folio 294 of the Frederick County Land Records.

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DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The Buckingham House and Industrial School Complex is a group of thirteen buildings and eight archeological sites that possess integrity of design and location. The buildings which generally range in dates of construction from about the late eighteenth century to the early twentieth century are primarily structures erected for use during the trade school period from the 1870s to the 1950s. Architecturally these range from a large two-and-a-half story stuccoed stone house with somewhat sophisticated Federal trim for this section of the county to a Colonial Revival chapel built about 1910. The significance is further enhanced by a series of irrigation pipes laid in the fields as part of the trade school program. The archeological sites range from 4000 B.C. through 1900.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

The Buckingham House and Industrial School

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

East Side Route 85

CITY, TOWN

Buckeystown (near)

___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

ED 1 M 104, P 1 Sixth

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Frederick

3 CLASSIFICATION**CATEGORY**

___ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
___ STRUCTURE
___ SITE
___ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

___ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
___ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
___ IN PROCESS
___ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
___ UNOCCUPIED
___ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☒ YES: RESTRICTED
___ YES: UNRESTRICTED
___ NO

PRESENT USE

___ AGRICULTURE ___ MUSEUM
___ COMMERCIAL ___ PARK
☒ EDUCATIONAL ___ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
___ ENTERTAINMENT ___ RELIGIOUS
___ GOVERNMENT ___ SCIENTIFIC
___ INDUSTRIAL ___ TRANSPORTATION
___ MILITARY ___ OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Church of Protestant Episcopal Church
Diocese of Maryland

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Claggett Diocese Center

CITY, TOWN

Buckeystown

___ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21701

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, Frederick County Courthouse
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Liber #: 489

Folio #: 294

STREET & NUMBER

North Court Street

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

STATE

Maryland 21701

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION**CONDITION**☐ EXCELLENT☒ GOOD☐ FAIR☐ DETERIORATED☐ RUINS☐ UNEXPOSED**CHECK ONE**☐ UNALTERED☒ ALTERED**CHECK ONE**☒ ORIGINAL SITE☐ MOVED

DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Buckingham House and Industrial School are two separate but related buildings which are set on a hill on the east side of Route 85, south of Buckeystown, Maryland. The Industrial School faces west toward the highway; the Buckingham House faces east toward the Monocacy River.

Buckingham House, built in the mid eighteenth century, is a two and a half story ell shaped stuccoed stone residence with gable roof. The principle facade of the building is five bays wide. The main entrance, twin four panel doors with four light transom is located in the third bay. The first two bays on the first level are occupied by 9/9 windows. The third and fourth bays are occupied by large 10 pane floor to ceiling windows which were probably installed late in the nineteenth century. A frame columned porch with decorative turned columns, scrolled brackets and dentiled cornice extends across the front of the building on the first level. Occupying all bays on the second level are 9/9 windows which have been covered with storm windows.

An ell shaped addition which is three bays wide and one room deep extends to the north rear of the main block of the house. Occupying each bay of the addition on both levels are 9/9 windows covered by storm windows. A frame two story open porch was once located along the south side of the addition, but was enclosed when the building became a convention center for the Episcopal Church.

The entire house is built on a random stone foundation. The slate gable roof is connected to the house by an architaved boxed cornice with return.

The interior of the building has a central hall floor plan flanked by a single room on either side. The south room on the first level has much of its original fabric still intact including, recessed paneled windows eighteen inches deep, beaded chair railing, random width flooring and a very fine carved mantelpiece. The mantelpiece exhibits German designs in the form of eight pointed stars and herringbone trim.

The Buckingham Industrial School, built in 1898, is a large three story brick building with full basement laid in common bond which is thirteen bays wide and four bays deep.

The main block of the house is divided into three pedimented sections which extend in front of the main block of the building in the center, north and south ends. An elliptical window with stretch arch and keystone are located in the center of each pediment.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	XEDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
X1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
X1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES Buckingham School 1898 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Buckingham House and Industrial School have played a very important role in the history of the southern part of Frederick County, Maryland in both the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The land upon which the Buckingham House stands has had the land grant name of Buckingham House since before 1759, indicating that the stone house may be one of the earliest known dated structures in Frederick County. After having had the original grant resurveyed in the 1760's, Ninian Tannenhill left to his son, William, at his death in August 21, 1767 in excess of 300 acres of Buckingham House, as well as "my dwelling plantation".¹

Twenty years later William Tannenhill sold to George Schnartzell the house and surrounding land for 1900 pounds sterling.² George Schnartzell died in 1810, but the Buckingham House property is not listed in his real estate holdings. It is not known when John Hosselback acquired the property, but in January, 1840 at his death, Hosselback willed "my plantation farm and tract of land lying on both sides of the Monocacy River that I presently reside on" to his grandson A. H. Cunningham, son of Benjamin Amos Cunningham.³

In 1871 Cunningham died intestate and the land was purchased for \$20,000 from his heirs by Daniel Baker, a prominent entrepreneur of Buckeystown.⁴

In 1898, the Maryland Legislature chartered the Buckingham Industrial School for boys. According to Williams, History of Frederick County, the school "had its origin in the desire of its founders to provide an institution where poor boys whose surroundings were such as to preclude an opportunity for advancement in life, could have a home, receive an education and the opportunity to make of themselves intelligent and useful citizens."⁵

¹Frederick County Probate Records, Liber A 1; Folio 295.

²Frederick County Land Records, Liber WR8; Folio 229.

³Frederick County Probate Records, Liber GME 2; Folio 421.

⁴Frederick County Land Records, Liber CM 10; Folio 38.

⁵Williams, p. 518.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Grove, William J., History of Carrollton Manor, 1922, Lime Kiln, Maryland.

Williams, T. J. C., History of Frederick County, Maryland, originally published by L. R. Titworth and Co., 1910; Regional Publishing Co.: Baltimore, Maryland, 1967.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

ORGANIZATION

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

DESCRIPTION (continued)

- 2 -

The Buckingham Industrial School

Stretcher arches are located over each window on the north half of the building. Triple header arches are located over each window in the south half of the building. Stretcher arches with keystones are located over each window in the center section.

A brick belt course extends across the entire front of the building, just below the windows on the third level.

A large frame bell-shaped cupola with palladian windows, columns and dentiled cornice straddles the gable in the center of the roof. The Buckingham House is connected to the industrial school building in the center rear.

The main entrance, replaced two five panel doors with decorative transom, is located in the seventh bay. Double hung bays on all three levels. A three bay wide brick entrance porch extends on the west side of the building in front of the main entrance.

The entire structure is built on a high coursed random stone foundation. The slate roof with decorative snow stops is connected to the building by a boxed cornice with dentiled frieze.

One large brick chimney extends just south of the center of the building.

Also located on the premises is a one story brick chapel, nineteenth century frame bank barn, frame Victorian caretaker's house and graveyard.

F-1-27

SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

The Buckingham Industrial School

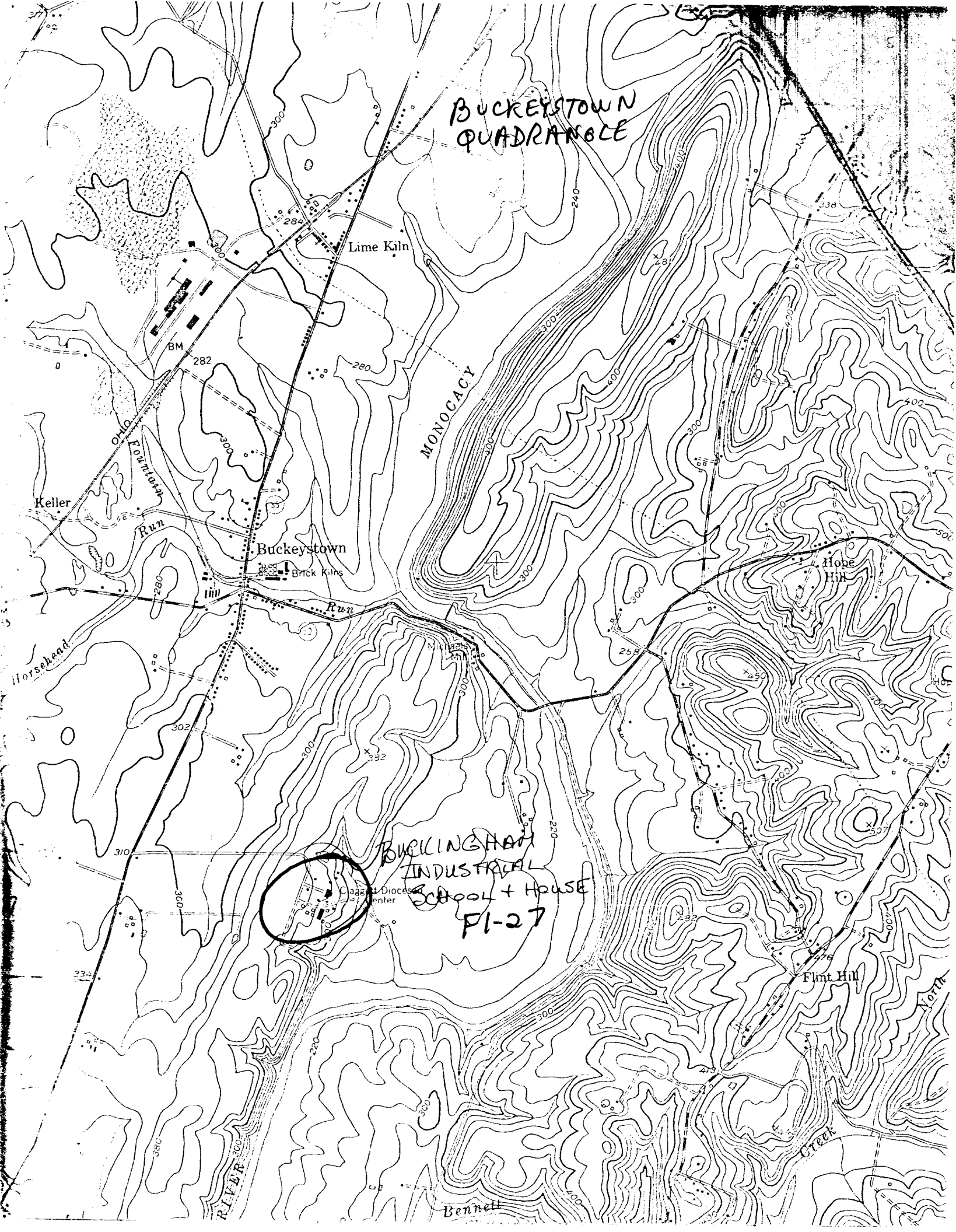
The school, a large three story brick structure, believed to have been modeled after European structures built for the same purpose opened in the fall of 1898 with Reverend A. H. Zimmerman as superintendent.

"There was at the time of the establishment of the institution, a large stone mansion. This was remodeled and enlarged by the erection of a three story brick addition to it, providing accommodations for fifty boys."

In 1958, the property was given by the Baker family to the Episcopal Diocese of Maryland and has since become the Claggett Diocesan Center, a conference center and retreat.

⁶Williams, p. 519.

BUCKEYSTOWN
QUADRANGLE



Lime Kiln

Buckeystown

Brick Kilns

Run

BUCKINGHAM
INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOL + HOUSE
FI-27

Catholic Diocese Center

Hope Hill

Flint Hill

Bennett

North

Green

RIVER

Keller
Fountain
Run

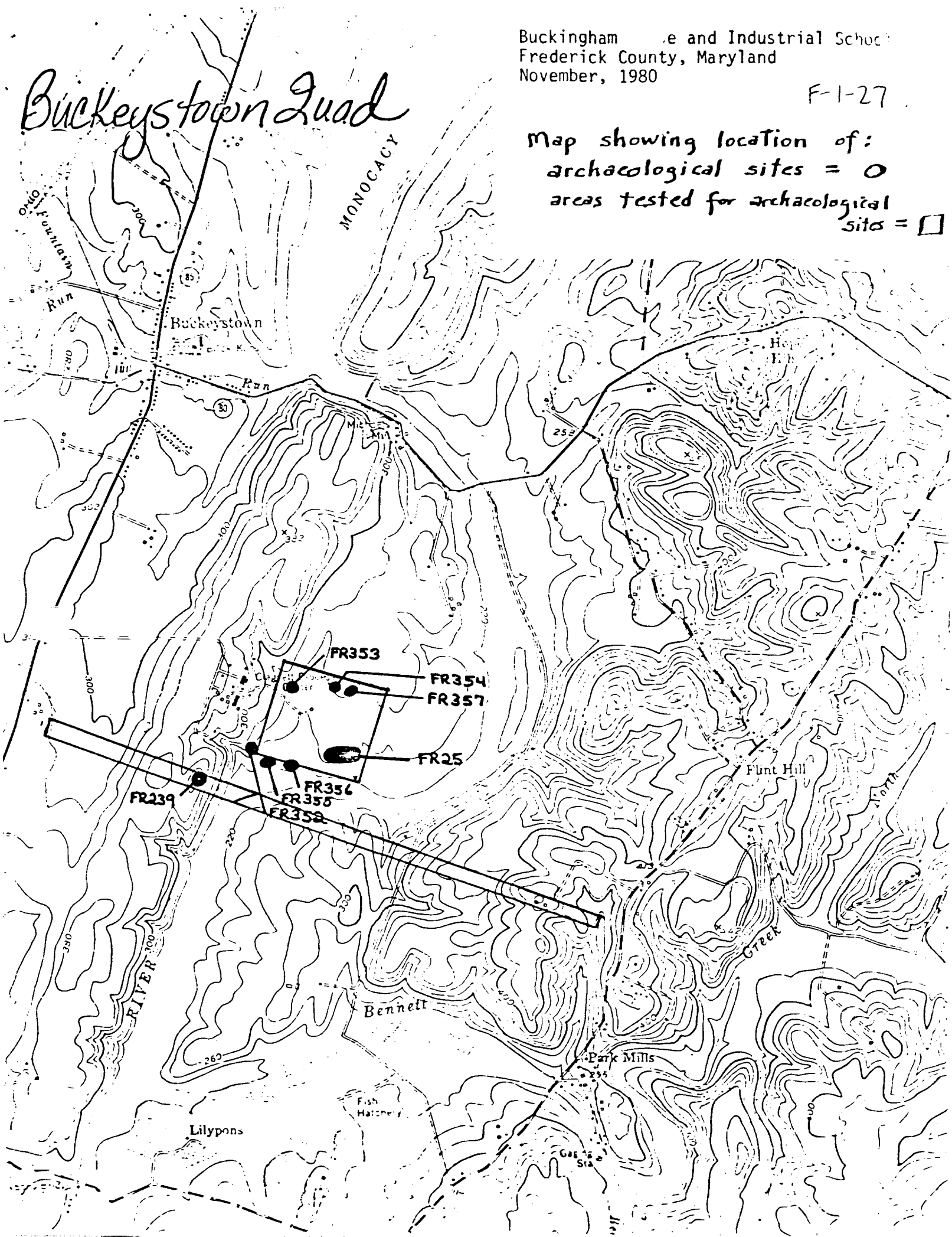
Horsehead
Run

BM 282

Ohio

Buckeystown Quad

Map showing location of:
archaeological sites = ○
areas tested for archaeological sites = □





BULKINGHAM School
EAST SIDE Rte 85
WEST ELEVATION

F-1-27
CEW 5/78



BUCKINGHAM SCHOOL AD HOUSE

CEN 5/78

P-1-27

EAST SIDE RT 85

NORTHEAST ELEVATION



BUCKINGHAM SCHOOL
EAST SIDE Rte 85
FRONT DOOR DETAIL

F-1-27
CEN 5/78



BUCKINGHAM School
EAST SIDE Rte 85
& Window Detail

F-1-27
CEN 5/28



BUCKINGHAM SCHOOL
EASTSIDE Rte 85
CHAPEL

F-1-27
CEW 5/78



BUEKINGHAM SCHOOL AND HOUSE

CRW 5/78

F-1-27

EAST SIDE Rte 85

SOUTH ELEVATION